

various honeysuckles. Amongst the large plants that are set out in front of the dwellings and restaurants in the streets are several kinds of box, privets, *Euonymus*, *Laurustinus*, standard roses, laurel, etc.

PARIS PARKS.

The parks in Paris generally contain large and fine collections of plants of all kinds, forest trees deciduous and evergreen, shrubby-herbaceous plants, bedding plants, annuals, and bulbous plants. The apparent effort seems to be to keep up a continuous display of flowers from earliest spring to latest fall, and from week to week one observes the flower beds completely transformed. The early flowering bulbs with which the plots are filled in the fall, are succeeded by pansies, hepaticas, and other low-growing early flowering perennials; these, are in turn, succeeded by annuals in full bloom, or some of the bedding out plants. This sort of flower garden was seen at its best within the exhibition grounds, in the concours made by the large seed-houses and floral establishments. These concours took place every fortnight, or three weeks, and at each successive one, every bed was completely changed. Bulbs of various kinds—hyacinths, tulips, scillas, &c., in full flower, were set into the plots, pots and all, and at the next concours were replaced by *calceolarias*, or *cinerarias*, or *geraniums*; on the next occasion these were replaced by bulbous *begonias*, or *cannas*, or *chrysanthemums*, and one sort of annuals was succeeded by another, or by mixtures of annuals or herbaceous plants. Our native perennial asters were very largely used and made a very beautiful display. In the same way, one bed of shrubs succeeded another. Lilacs in pots and *spireas* of several families were followed by *rhododendrons*, *Azalea mollis*, *Ceanothus*, *Althea frutex*, or *kalmias*, and so the

transformation went on. Many of our own common native shrubs, dwarf chokecherries, *Pyrus arbutifolia*, *Spirea salicifolia*, *viburnums*, &c., taking their place with others in the general transformations. Canadian ferns, too, were largely used in permanent beds and clumps.

Amongst the annuals used in these renewals, were the everlasting *acrocliniums*, *rhodanthe*, *helichrysum*, and the feathered *celosia*. The *campanulas*, chiefly the dwarf species and varieties, *Carpathica*, *Sibirica* and *Venus looking-glass*. Chinese asters were very largely used, so were the dwarf blue *ageratums*, *aubricias*, *brachycomes*, *browallias*, *centaureas*, *forget-me-nots*, *asperulas*, *larkspurs* and *whitlávias*. Amongst the most interesting yellows were the *Gamolepis*, *Tagetes*, *Linari* *multipunctata*, pansies, *antirrhinum*, dwarf *erysimums*, dwarf *zinnia*, *Tagetes signata pumila*, French and African *marigolds*, *Matricaria*, golden ball. Small white flowers that lent themselves readily to that kind of work were the sweet *alyssum*, *Arabis alpina*, *candytufts*; pansies, the large flowered *daisies*, dwarf *asters*, *godetias*, *phloxes*, the *Gypsophila muralis*, *Saponarias*, *schyranthus statice*, *Humea elegans*, with many of the annual grasses, furnished light feathery effects, while *Virginian stock*, *Nemesia floribunda*, *silene*, varieties of *petunia* and of dwarf compact crimson *phlox drummondi* made dense rosy crimson beds. *Amaranthus bicolor*, *tricolor*, and *Melancholicus ruber*, supplied beautiful foliage.

The *godetias*, especially the varieties of *Whitneyi*, made beds that at a short distance were mistaken for large flowered *geraniums*. Some of the most beautiful masses of blue flowers were made of the single blue aster, *Callistephus hortensis* the original of all the immense number of varieties of the Chinese aster, and for fall